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BRIEFER ARTICLES.

Some Maine plants.—A residence of two months during the past summer in Dennysville, Me., very near the “jumping-off place,” known as Sail Rock, the most eastern extremity of the United States, and sundry excursions botanical and piscatorial along the coast for fifty miles or more, brought to light a few botanical facts of interest.

Euphrasia officinalis, previously collected on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec, of very dense, compact habit, here occurs in great abundance, so as to be quite conspicuous along the roadsides, and even over the pastures, but loose and branching. It is not found farther inland than twenty miles, but extends along the coast as far as Marchion.

Rubus Chamæmorus, the cloud-berry, known among the natives as “baked-apple,” occurs in sphagnous swamps in such quantities as to be brought to the stores for sale, though not very attractive to most of us. Mr. Kennan says that the Siberian variety is much more palatable. I had hitherto seen this only on some of the summits of the White Mountains.

Empetrum nigrum occurs also abundantly in company with the last.

Rhinanthus Crista-Galli is a troublesome weed in the fields and pastures within a few miles of the coast, its inflated seed-vessel rendering it quite conspicuous in fruit.

Mertensia maritima is found sparingly along the sandy borders of sea-beaches, and has been noted as far west as York, Me.—J. W. CHICKERING, Jr., *Washington, D. C.*

An erratum.—In the record of Dr. Gray’s careful determinations of the Gamopetalæ of Dr. Palmer’s Jalisco plants, included in my “Contribution xiv” (Proc. Amer. Acad. xxii), there occurs a single error which I desire to correct. On page 432, under *Cacalia tussilaginoïdes*, the “ex char.” should be erased, leaving the determination, as Dr. Gray intended it to be, “*Cacalia tussilaginoïdes*, HBK. Nov. Gen. & Spec. 4.168?” The first reading was as given after his examination of the material in the Kew Herbarium, where he found Coulter’s Zimapan specimen, to which he refers as intermediate between Palmer’s and the original plant as described by Humboldt and Bonpland. In Paris he found the very specimen upon which the species was founded, but this left him still in doubt as to the identity of Palmer’s plant with it. In consideration, however, of the deciduous character of tomentum generally (which in this case is, as described, thin and rather scanty—“*folia subtus tenuiter cano-tomentosa*”) and the tendency of the foliage in *Cacalia* to vary, he deemed it prudent to let his Kew determination stand, and ended his note to me with, “Just print that name with an ?.” In correcting the proofs in accordance with his latest conclusions I neglected to dele the “ex char.” as I should have done,—SERENO WATSON, *Cambridge, Mass.*